THE
VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1787. (No. 177.)

William Hartshorne and *Company*,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND RUM in hogsheads and barrels, JAMAICA SPIRITS, PORTER in casks of 7½ dozen each, CLOVE and ANNISEED WATERS, CINNAMON, PEPPER, PORK and IRISH BEEF in barrels, MACKEREL, CHOCOLATE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER, CALF-SKINS, INCH PINE PLANK, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, as usual.

Alexandria, June 14, 1787.

☞ Ready cash given for good GENSANG.—Inquire as above.

To be let for one year, or longer if required, and immediate possession given,

THAT convenient and agreeably situated two-story BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by Col. William Lyles; it has four rooms below and four above with fire-places in each, a good garret and cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and meat house, an excellent garden and grass-yard paled in.—It will readily be allowed by every person acquainted with the premises, that there is not a more agreeable and convenient tenement for a genteel family in this town.—For terms apply to BRIDGET KIRK at Mrs. Fleming's.

Alexandria, June 14, 1787.

To be Rented,

And immediate possession given,

A COMMODIOUS two-story HOUSE, with a garden, a well of excellent water in the yard, a large stable, &c.—This house is supposed to be the best stand for a tavern in this town and has for many years been kept as such.—Also to be rented the STORE-HOUSES at present occupied by the Subscriber.—For terms apply to Mr. JAMES SMITH at Frederick-Town, or to

ANTHONY REINTZEL.

George-Town, June 12, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the INHABITANTS of the town of LEESBURG, intend to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, for leave to elect Trustees out of the Freeholders thereof, to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the lots and to settle and establish such rules and orders for the regular and orderly building of houses, &c. as to them shall seem best, the Trustees formerly appointed by act of Assembly, being removed by death, &c.

Leesburg, June 6, 1787.

To be rented to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 3d of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for six years, or one year, as may be most agreeable,

THE FERRY and appurtenances thereunto belonging, at present in the occupation of Mr. William Ward.—The rent to be paid quarterly and approved security given to the Subscriber.—Possession will be given on the 10th of November next. SUSANNA F. HAWKINS.

June 5, 1787.

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen on Sunday the 3d instant, from the Subscriber, living on Howard-street, near Congress-Hall, two MARES, viz. one a sorrel, 12 or 13 years old, about 15 hands high, blazed face, both hind feet white, trots and paces, and smooth shod.—The other a black, 10 years old, about 14½ hands high, has a lump on the inside of her left thigh, paces, and smooth shod; she has been hurt on her fore hoof, which at times causes her to limp.—They are both clumsy waggon creatures.—Whoever takes up said mares and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, or delivered to ADAM EVERT, Tanner in Alexandria.

CHALES DEIHL.

Baltimore, June 6, 1787.

Jonathan Swift and *Company*,

Have imported per the Charlotte, and Olive Branch, from London,

A GOOD assortment of linens from 6d½. to 2/6 cost, Yorkshire sheetings, low priced printed linens, cottons and chintzes, fustians sham jeans, jeanets, drabbets, satinets, needle worked aprons and handkerchiefs, sewing silks, oil-skin umbrellas, silver watches, &c. &c.

They have just received by the brig Commerce, and other vessels from Boston, fresh bohea tea in ½, ¼ and ⅛ of chests, 10d. nails, inch plank, spirits of turpentine, mens' leather shoes, womens' leather, calamanco, everlasting and neat russel ditto, also a pair of elegant looking-glasses.

Alexandria, June 7, 1787.

At a Court continued and held for Prince-William County, on the 12th day of May, 1787.

William Pennington Qualls, complainant,
against
Jonas Ingham, William Carr, and Alexander Lithgow, defendants.

THE defendant JONAS INGHAM, not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Jonas Ingham, do appear here on the first Monday in August next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the front door of Dumfries Church in the parish of Dittengen, in the County of Prince-William, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Court-House of the said County.

A Copy,

ROBERT GRAHAM, C. C.

Augusta, April 9, 1787.

THIS County being long famous for SPRINGS of a medicinal quality, the good effects of which have been experienced by numbers from different parts, not only of this, but of the neighbouring States, that nothing might be wanting to promote the health of those who may repair to this part of the country, the inhabitants of Staunton are erecting a commodious BATH, which will be fitted for their reception this ensuing summer.—The healthiness of the situation, the good accommodation in the town, the conveniency and utility of the Bath, will, it is presumed, be sufficient motives to induce numbers of ladies and gentlemen to pass the summer in said place.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, a BAY HORSE, shod before, has one feather on each side of his neck, a scar on his right hip, about 14 hands high and 5 years old.—Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that I get the horse again and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or TWO DOLLARS for the horse only.

PETER EBLEN.

Loudon County, May 16, 1787.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, two stories high, a house adjoining it with a billiard table in it, and two vacant lots opposite the said house.—It is a corner house near the Court-House, with all conveniencies for keeping a grand tavern.—Also, for sale another HOUSE and LOT, above the said house, on the other side of the street, which is likewise a very good stand for a tavern.—Also, five acres of very good pasture ground adjoining said town.—Likewise a small TRACT of LAND, adjoining said five acres of pasture.—And 188 acres of LAND in a fork of Goose Creek, near Canby's mill.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living in Leesburg.

ALEXANDER M'INTYRE.

Leesburg, May 29, 1787.

N. B. Said M'Intyre requests that all persons indebted to him will settle their accounts, as he intends to deal with those that will not comply according to law.

John Murray and *Company*,

Have now on hand, for sale on moderate terms, for cash, tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or Indian corn, by wholesale or retail, at their store on Prince-street,

OLD Grenada spirit,
West-India rum,
Continental ditto,
French brandy,
Arrack,
Madera, } Wines.
Lisbon, }
Port, }
Claret, }
Sherry, }
Malaga, }
Molasses and coffee,
Cotton, wool and ginger,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Bohea, green and hyson tea,
Pepper, Indigo, raisins and currants,
Linseed, curriers', spermaceti and whale oil,
Pickled and dry codfish,
Mackerel and herrings,
Womens' and mens' leather shoes,
Calf-skins,
Ticklenburgs,
Best Dutch gunpowder in ½ and ¼ casks,
Tar and pitch,
Turpentine,
Brimstone and vinegar,
Capers and olives,
English and Russia canvas,
Connecticut beef and pork,
Hops and venison hams,
Sheet-lead and bar-iron,
Pewter plates, dishes, basons and spoons,
Elegant japanned boxes containing shaving and dressing utensils,
Spermaceti candles,
Turpentine soap,
6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
10d. flooring brads,
Writing, blotting and wrapping paper,
Dutch quills, slates and pencils,
Rhode-Island cheese,
Single and double Glocester ditto,
London porter,
Cotton and wool cards,
A brass stove with copper pipes,
Sallad oil,
Maple and mahogany desks and tables,
Oats and oars,
6, 8 and 10 inch spikes.

Also, a few pieces of well bought Irish linens, on as low terms and from the same house as those sold by Mr. William Prior, from 1/3½ to 3/8 per yard.

They will sell at a very cheap rate, the store which they now occupy, possession to be given the first of January next.—Said store is 25 feet front on Prince-street, by 60 feet on Water-street, three stories high and calculated for the wholesale business either in the wet or dry goods line, built about eighteen months ago of oak timber.

Alexandria, May 31, 1787.

☞ Cash given for TOBACCO.

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

Have received a further fresh supply of DRY-GOODS, per the Henry, Captain Tyndall, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Spring Cargo per the Esther, Captain Ledger.——Also,

PORT wine in bottles,
London porter in ditto,
Liverpool beer in ditto,
Window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9,
Liverpool salt,
Coals, &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which they are now selling by wholesale only, at their store on Fairfax-street.

Alexandria, May 31, 1787.

THE friends of JAMES MAURY of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the Brigantine ANN, DANIEL TOLSON, master, burthen 320 hogsheads, will take in tobacco at Tappahannock, to his address, at £. 8 sterling per ton, delivered alongside at the expence of said brig.—The Ann is a remarkable strong stout British built vessel, with a Mediterranean pass, only two years old, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail early in July.——For freight or passage apply to JOSIAH WATSON, Esq; Alexandria, WILLIAM CARR, Dumfries, SAMUEL PAINE, Richmond, CAMPBELL and WHEELER, Petersburg, ROBERT and CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, Hanover-Town, RICHARD MORRIS, Louisa, VINCENT REDMAN, Richmond County, the Master on board, or FONTAINE MAURY.

Fredericksburg, May 28, 1787.

BERMUDA, April 7.

MONDAY the General Aſſembly met in St. George's and on Thurſday adjourned to the 23d of April inſtant, after chooſing a committee to take into conſideration the depredations committed on our veſſels at the Caucaſes by the Providence people, in order to ſend proper repreſentations of theſe matters home, to be laid before the King.

Yeſterday morning arrived the ſloop Caledonian, Capt. Brangham, and the ſloop Fanny, Capt. Fox, from the Caucaſes.—By theſe veſſels we learn, that the ſloop Hawk, Capt. Logan, was ſeized by Dryſdale, and carried to Providence: As ſoon as ſhe was ſeized (before even any ſham form of trial) loaded her out of a French wreck then on the Banks. All our veſſels are obliged to return, as they might as well meet the Algerine rovers without a paſs, as any armed veſſel near to thoſe parts; and if we tamely ſubmit to theſe inſults, we ſhall not be able ſoon to ſend a veſſel from Bermuda, as they may with equal juſtice ſeize all our ſhipping within a mile of ſhore, as in the open ſeas.

By accounts from Turk's-Iſland, we learn, that there was but a very indifferent proſpect of the ſalt to account this ſeaſon; and proviſions very ſcarce and dear. Indian corn at 10s. per buſhel, and expected to be higher.—Two whales have been taken there this ſeaſon.

It is ſaid, that in conſequence of ſome informations ſent down to Jamaica by a ſet of people at New-Providence, who call themſelves *loyaliſts*, on the Turk's-Iſland inhabitants carrying on an illicit trade, that an Inſpector-General (Fourmouſe) was to ſail from Jamaica in February, to Turk's-Iſland, &c. to make inquiry reſpecting the foundation of ſaid information.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) May 12.

Advices lately received in the Weſt-Indies, from England, have, we are informed, excited the moſt uneaſy apprehenſions in the minds of the mercantile people of St. Euſtatius, and St. Bartholomew. They ſay, that a bill will be brought into Parliament during the preſent ſeſſion, for impoſing duties on flour, lumber, and other articles of American produce, imported into our iſlands from the foreign iſlands, equivalent to the freight of ſuch articles imported in Britiſh veſſels from the continent. For ſome time paſt, diſpoſing of American produce to veſſels from the Britiſh iſlands, has formed the principal buſineſs done at the foreign free ports in the Weſt-Indies; and to this an effectual ſtop will be put by the new regulation alluded to.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Tueſday evening laſt the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of Andrew Gribpell, a cooper by trade, who was found hanging in his work ſhop, but how long was not exactly known, as he had not been ſeen ſince the Friday before. He had taken pains, with an iron wedge, to raiſe the floor board from the upper beam, in the centre of the ſhop, that he might paſs the cord over it, which he did by caſting a loop on it, to prevent the poſſibility of its ſlipping. From what evidence could be collected reſpecting him, it appears that he was prompted to the perpetration of that moſt attrocious of crimes——SUICIDE—from the fearful forebodings of a guilty conſcience; having about four or five weeks ago fled from the State of Pennſylvania, where he had ſeduced a young woman, whom he left pregnant; and ſeemed to be under the greateſt apprehenſions of the conſequences of his perfidy. Before he committed the horrid deed, he wrote, on the fall of a deſk, with chalk, theſe words, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; bleſſed be the name of the Lord."—— Alas! poor wretch, to endeavour to ſanction thy high-handed offence againſt the Majeſty of Heaven, by an application of ſacred ſcripture to thy impious act, as erroneouſly as that of Satan's, the enemy of all righteouſneſs, who tempted Chriſt himſelf to a ſimilar act, by deſiring him to *caſt himſelf down from the pinnacle of the temple—for the Lord had given charge, &c.*—The jury brought in their verdict ſelf-murder.

It is indiſpenſably neceſſary, obſerves a correſpondent, that the laws againſt vagrants be more ſtrictly enforced. Why are not idle and diſorderly vagabonds committed to the houſe of labor?——This would ſerve to thin the ſtreets of the city of many diſſolute perſons, whoſe common employments are to beg in the day, and, in the night, to prowl about plundering.

Effectually to break thoſe dangerous aſſociations, which ſerve to exalt villainy into a ſcience, thoſe houſes, where people of bad character are known to aſſemble, ought without exception, to be ſuppreſſed. It is theſe ſcenes of diſſipation and profligacy which ſeduce the young and unwary—it is theſe which train up the docile youth to perfection in every act which human nature ſhould revolt at.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

We are informed that the Federal Convention, among other things has reſolved that Rhode-Iſland ſhould be conſidered as having virtually withdrawn herſelf from the union, and that the right of emitting paper-money by the States jointly or ſeverally, ought to be abrogated. It is propoſed in the firſt caſe that for the proportion of the federal debt, now due from Rhode Iſland, ſhe ſhall be held, and, if gentler means will not avail, ſhe ſhall be compelled to be reſponſible; but upon no account ſhall ſhe be reſtored to her ſtation in the Union. And in the other caſe, it is propoſed to eſtabliſh a mint for the receipt of Bullion, from which the States are to draw coin, in proportion to their reſpective contributions. The Convention has ſent to New-York for the laſt return of the accounts between the individual States and the confederated body.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that the cry of ſcarcity and poverty encreaſes with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, purſued by the inhabitants of this city. The coſtlineſs of the furniture, the profuſion of the table, the elegance of equipage and the refinement of dreſs, muſt, to the obſervation of a ſtranger, beſpeak affluence and proſperity; while the tenor of converſation, the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate real want and actual inſolvency. There is ſcarce a ſtreet too, that does not preſent us with ſome improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houſes are untenanted; and while crouds are daily retiring to the diſtant diſtricts of the continent, we find the city rapidly extending to its weſtern boundary. Would it not add to the happineſs of Pennſylvania, were her citizens to profeſs leſs poverty, and to practice more economy,—were they to cultivate the bleſſings in their poſſeſſion, rather than to engage in the purſuit of viſionary objects?

Tacitus obſerves, that "in all nations or cities, the government is in the hands of the people, of the nobility, or of a ſingle perſon." Or in other words, that there are three forms of government, a *democracy*, an *ariſtocracy* and a *monarchy*. Each of theſe, though none of them abſolutely perfect, is well enough calculated, ſays a friend to order, for preſerving peace and procuring plenty to thoſe who live in ſubjection to it: But as there is a certain malignity in human nature, which fails not to weaken, and in time to deſtroy the nobleſt ſtructures its better faculties are capable of raiſing, ſo each of theſe ſchemes, from the faults of its adminiſtrators and ſubjects, has a continual proneneſs to ſink into an evil and corrupt form, productive only of miſchief and deſtruction. Thus the *democracy* by the raſhneſs and giddineſs of the people is apt to diſſolve into an *ochlocracy*, or turbulent State, on the borders of anarchy; the *ariſtocracy*, through the ambition of the nobles, uncontented with their legal ſhare of power, is inclined to change into an *obligarcy*, or fraudulent dominion of a few, and the *monarchy* from the pride of him entruſted with ſole power, too frequently degenerates into a *tyranny*. Thoſe three general modes of rule then, are capable of being perverted into three methods of oppreſſion, and in a continual rotation from one to another of theſe forms, ſome penetrating politicians have affirmed, all political conſtitutions to move, though with different degrees of velocity. But, upon the whole, it is certain, that as all *power* is a delegation from the people for their own advantage, no greater portion of it ſhould be any where entruſted than is neceſſary to accompliſh the end propoſed; and conſequently a *democracy*, fortified by a ſtrong and efficient executive branch, is the moſt natural, and may be rendered the moſt beneficial form of government. Were we, indeed, compelled to an election between the monarchical and ariſtocratical ſyſtems, the experience of nations might direct our choice to the former; and if we muſt encounter a monſter, we ſhould ſurely be induced to prefer a lion to a cerberus. But "while memory holds a ſeat in this diſtracted globe," the citizens of America can never be reduced to ſo deplorable an alternative.

As many perſons in the United States have been in ſome degree intereſted in the capture of St. Euſtatius, we have extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine the following authentic account of the proceedings in that buſineſs.

"General Vaughan, as commander in chief of the army, and Lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the ſurrender of St. Euſtatius, reſpectively appointed agents to diſpoſe of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant Col. Ferguſon, Lieutenant Col. Cockburn, and Mr. Foſter. The agents for the fleet were Capt. Young of the Sandwich (ſince deceaſed) Mr. Paget (Lord Rodney's Secretary) and Mr. Akers a merchant of St. Chriſtophers. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the Weſt-Indies. And prize-agents in England were alſo appointed by the ſaid Commanders in Chief; namely, Mr. Jackſon (a member of the Houſe of Commons) and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor (a merchant in the city) on the part of the fleet.

In the courſe of the proceedings of the St. Euſtatius prizes, no leſs than ſixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as ſtated on ſuch claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the Admiralty Court; yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the common-law courts, and attempted every courſe of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the juriſdiction of the Court of Admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, which finally reſtrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize-courts. Theſe proceedings of the claimants, and the oppoſition given, neceſſarily occaſioned delay and great expence. From that time, the agents, in England, of the captors, have been proſecuting the buſineſs in the Court of Admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the intereſt of the captors, would permit; and it was and it is wholly owing to the very great number of claims, now waiting the deciſion of the Lords of Appeals, that a diviſion has not, nor can be made among the captors. Theſe claims amounted to upwards of 300,000l.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally diſpoſed of, in nine of which there have been ſentences of reſtitution; and there have been 25 other ſentences on the ſaid claims in the Court of Admiralty, which have been appealed from, and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the Court of Admiralty undetermined, the greateſt part if not the whole of them, depending upon ſimilar queſtions to thoſe which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the Lords Commiſſioners on Friday the 23d of June; by which means the buſineſs of the ſaid capture is nearly brought to a concluſion.

ALEXANDRIA, June 21.

Laſt Tueſday Morning died here, after a few Days Illneſs, on his Way to New-York, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, formerly an eminent Merchant at Glaſgow.

A few Days ſince, a Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Richard Arell, fell out of a Flat, and was unfortunately drowned.

Arrived. Schooner Sally, Freeman, from Boſton; Sloop Dolphin, Stewart, Philadelphia; Ship Charlotte, Pitts, Halifax.

Sailed. Sloop Little Tom, Cartwright for St. Euſtatius; Sloop Swallow, Cook, Boſton.

From a Handbill lately publiſhed at Richmond.

The Patriotic Society, in order to guard againſt any miſtake or miſrepreſentation of their views, publiſh this as containing the general principles of their inſtitution.

IN the late war with Great-Britain, ſovereignty, freedom, and national proſperity were at ſtake; and nothing but the faireſt proſpects of obtaining theſe objects, could have animated us to ſuſtain ſo arduous a conteſt.—How deeply therefore muſt they be affected who contemplate our preſent ſituation, after three years peace; who ſeriouſly compare the weight of our public debt, with the diſorder of our finances and the depreſſion of our public credit, the accumulated load of private debt with the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the prevalent manners of the times. A compariſon thus made will preſent to our view ſuch preſent or impending evils, as ought to awaken the apprehenſions of all good citizens, and incite their endeavours to correct or avert them.—Our endeavours to this end will be facilitated by inveſtigating the cauſes of thoſe evils, which we think may be compriſed in the following conciſe obſervations.—The principal relations in which we formerly ſtood towards Great-Britain, reſpecting our government, our commerce, and our manners; of theſe our government was leaſt profitable; it added ſplendor to her crown, but brought with it the riſk and charge of our defence; the ſubſtantial unqualified advantages ſhe derived, were from the direction of our commerce and our manners to her own excluſive aggrandiſement.—She regulated the one, and faſhioned the other, with the moſt vigilant attention, to the ſecondary and dependent character of coloniſts.—When we aſſumed independent ſovereignty, we in our turn, incurred the riſk and charge of protecting it.—The firſt could be only durable and valuable in proportion as we poſſeſſed the means of ſupporting the latter—the acquiſition of the means required as complete a change in the direction of our commerce and our manners, as of our government. It then became our duty, deſtitute as we were of ſelf-derived power and wealth, to diſcard our unmanly fondneſs for the tinſel of European luxury; to draw forth and cheriſh every ſource of active commerce and manufacture; to increaſe the productions of our ſoil by ſpirited exertions of induſtry, and by a correſpondent frugality to provide the means of diſcharging honorably, our paſt obligations to foreigners, and of furthering the internal reſources of wealth and power, that might in future ſuperſede the neceſſity of foreign aid.—But ſo far have our purſuits deviated from theſe great objects, that we are as little prepared for defence as if we had eſcaped no recent dangers, and were perfectly ſecured from future hoſtilities; we diſcern no general improvements in agriculture; no regular eſtabliſhments to perfect thoſe manufactures and that extent of commerce of which we are capable, but on the contrary, we ſee a liſtleſs indifference to our weakneſs and our debts, a keen avidity and predilection for Britiſh trade and Britiſh products upon the old colonial ſyſtem—in ſhort, we fear, we preſent to the diſcerning world, the wretched ſpectacle of a people, free in their government, but coloniſts in their commerce; of a people emancipated by their ſpirit, but ſubdued by their manners.

WE do therefore, under the fulleſt impreſſion of theſe momentous conſiderations, ſolemnly pledge ourſelves each to the other, in our capacities merely of private citizens, by our examples to inculcate, and by our influence to extend, the principles and practices contained in the following reſolutions, which we ſeverally confirm by our ſignatures.

RESOLVED, That the only method in the power of the people honeſtly and effectually to relieve themſelves from the oppreſſion of public and of private debt, is by ſpirited exertions of induſtry to increaſe the productions of the country, to avoid diſſipation, and by a ſtrict frugality, to leſſen their expences.

RESOLVED, That we will be at all times ready, by every encouragement in our power, to promote any well-founded ſcheme of trade and manufacture, to which the circumſtances of this State are adapted, and the profits of which ſhall ariſe and centre with her own citizens.

RESOLVED, That the preſent circumſtances of this State, are adapted to the manufacture of the coarſer woollens, cottons, linens, cordage, leather and iron; and the production of ſalted pork and beef, of butter, cheeſe, ſoap, tallow and candles.

RESOLVED, That the preſent circumſtances of this country are alſo adapted to the brewing of malt liquor, and to the diſtilling of ſpirits from grain and other ſubjects, in ſuch quantities as with proper attention and encouragement, would be ſufficient for general conſumption,

RESOLVED therefore, That we will uſe the utmoſt of our exertions, to promote agriculture in general, and more particularly thoſe parts of it, which tend moſt to the encouragement of our own manufactures, and to the diminution of foreign importations.

ASSIZE of BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Burr-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ½.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

Alexandria Races.

ON Thurſday the 28th inſtant, will be run for over the Alexandria courſe, the two mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding that never won a purſe, weights agreeable to the Jockey Club, a purſe of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the half of which is to be expended in a BARBACUE for the Subſcribers.—Each Subſcriber entering a horſe to pay ten ſhillings and non-ſubſcribers twenty ſhillings.——There will be no race unleſs three horſes ſtart.—And on Friday the 29th inſtant, will be run for a SWEEP STAKE, free for any horſe, paying ten ſhillings entrance, two mile heats, weight for ſize, 140 *lb.* the ſtandard.——It will be expected that every gentleman before his horſe ſtarts will produce a certificate on oath from ſome perſon of credit that the horſe, mare or gelding, as the caſe may be, never won a purſe.

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

THE MERCHANTS of Alexandria are deſired to meet at Mr. LEIGH's tavern, on Monday the 25th inſtant, at 10 o'clock A. M. to conſider of a petition to the next Aſſembly, to open another Inſpection of Tobacco in this town.

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Brig ALEXANDRIA, Captain LIGHTFOOT, and will take in freight on liberty of conſignment.——Should any of WILLIAM BUDDICOM's friends wiſh to ſhip, he will be thankful, if not particularly engaged to any houſe there, to give him their conſignments, and any coarſe goods they may want, ſhall be ſent immediately by the return of the Alexandria to this port in the ſpring.

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

To be LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 6th of Auguſt,

THE three-ſtory BRICK STORE now occupied by Meſſrs. Daniel and Iſaac M'Pherſon, ſituated on the corner of Prince and Union ſtreets, near Harper's wharf; it has a good kitchen back, two fire-places in each ſtory and otherwiſe accommodated for a family.—The ſtand for buſineſs is thought to be the beſt in this town, and will be let on moderate terms.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR delivering to the Subſcriber, a pair of dark CHESNUT CARRIAGE HORSES, which were ſtolen from Bladenſburg on Sunday evening, the 2d inſtant.—They have both a ſtar in the forehead, with long ſwitch tails, upwards of 15 hands high, 5 and 6 years old and one of them remarkably ſlender, their brand, if any, forgot.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES.

Bladenſburg, June 12, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 7th of April laſt, a Negro man, named JACK, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, is of a yellowiſh complexion, has a ſcar over his left eye and one on either his right or left thumb: He has taken with him many clothes, but I cannot deſcribe them.—He is an artful cunning fellow, is well acquainted with the Negroes of Alexandria, and I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood.—Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

NICHOLAS YOUNG.

Piſcataway, Prince-George's County, June 8, 1787.

N. B. All Captains or ſkippers of veſſels and others, are hereby forewarned at their peril from taking him on board or employing him.

FOR LONDON,

THE Brig FAME, JOHN WILSON, Maſter, now lying at George-Town, will take in tobacco at £.7 ſterling per ton, on liberty of conſignment to any merchant in London.—The Fame is a very ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, and will certainly ſail on or before the 6th of July next.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, June 19, 1787.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship WASHINGTON, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Maſter, now lying at George-Town, has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and ſails well.—She will poſitively ſail by the 5th of Auguſt.—For paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board.

George-Town, June 19, 1787.

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES.

Andrew Aitken,

APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST,

Has juſt received, by the Brig Lively, Capt. Fearon, from London, and ſhip Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam,

A FRESH and very general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, the particulars of which would be too numerous to inſert in an advertiſement; ſuffice it to obſerve, that all the articles are imported in their crude and drug ſtate; and what further preparation they require, previous to their being uſed, will be done under his own immediate direction, ſo that thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their commands, may depend on having good and genuine medicines.

☞ Alſo, white glaſs tincture and ſpecia bottles, with braſs caps, and ground ſtoppers, aſſorted, from 4 lbs. to 4 ozs. phials and corks, gallypots, pill boxes, nipple-ſhell and ſucking-glaſs, bed urinals, large and ſmall pewter ſyringes, bone and ivory ditto, ivory glyſter-pipes, aſſorted, marble and metal mortars, with peſtles, tooth-bruſhes, bolus files and knives, apothecaries' ſcales and weights, amputating, trepanning, pocket and tooth inſtruments, artery needles, ſpring, crown and common thumb lancets.

An aſſortment of PATENT MEDICINES, ſuch as, Anderſon's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's pills, Bateman's, Turlington's, Maredant's and Walker's Jeſuit's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Britiſh and Harlem oils, Daffy's elixir, golden tincture, James's fever powders, eſſence of peppermint, &c. &c.

All orders and preſcriptions from town or country, will be carefully attended to, and executed on the loweſt terms.—Alſo, a generous allowance made to country ſtorekeepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again.

All thoſe of his cuſtomers whoſe accounts have ſtood paſt twelve months, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment.—All kinds of country produce will be thankfully received, at the higheſt market-price.

Baltimore, June 12, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOEL COOPER, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle their accounts; and all perſons having claims againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them in legally proved, that we may know the circumſtances of the eſtate, and proceed accordingly.

ROGER CHEW,
WILLIAM WARD, } Executors,

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday night the 17th inſtant, from the Potomack Company, the following Iriſh ſervant men, viz. DANIEL DUNLEAVY, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, ſtout and well made, blue eyes, dark brown hair, a ſcar on one ſide of his face and marked with gunpowder all over it, by firing a blaſt in his hands.—JAMES KEGGAN, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong made, gray eyes, red hair, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, and is much given to liquor.—EDWARD RYAN, 28 years of age, 5 feet one inch high, ſmooth faced, brown hair, hazle eyes, well made, large mouth, and merry countenance.—MICHAEL DORAN, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſmooth faced, brown hair, gray eyes, ſlim made, a ſmall round hole on his breaſt, a ſharp chin, and is a taylor by trade.—The above four had on when they went away, white kerſey or fearnought jackets, with one pocket flap on the right ſide, ſpotted ſwanſkin under jackets, oſnaburg ſhirts and trouſers, and country ſhoes nailed in the heels, but may have ſtolen other clothes.—DANIEL HENNESSY, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark brown hair, gray eyes, well made, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall ſcar between his eye-brows.—WILLIAM NUNAN, 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark brown hair, gray eyes, well made, a ſhoemaker by trade, and has the letters W. N. put on with blue, on his right arm.—The above two had on when they went away, blue ſailor's jackets lined with white, oſnaburg ſhirts and trouſers, and country made ſhoes nailed in the heels, but may have ſtolen other clothes.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall receive if taken 5 miles from home FIVE DOLLARS for each, and if at a greater diſtance, TEN DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack, June 19, 1787.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that Dunleavy and Keggan are together, Ryan and Doran, Nunan and Henneſſy, though they may probably all go together.

Williams, Carey and *Company,*

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Mary, Capt. Andrews, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh or Tobacco,

PORTER in Hampers, and a quantity of CORDAGE of different ſizes.

Alexandria, June 21, 1787.

Jeſſe Taylor,

Hath imported in the Charlotte, Captain Lambert, and the Mary, Captain Andrews, from London, and the Fame, Captain Wilſon, from Dublin, a conſiderable quantity of MERCHANDISE, which with thoſe now on hand make a general aſſortment, and which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce; the following are a part, viz.

IRISH yard-wide and ¾ linens,
White and brown ſheetings,
Oſnaburgs and hempen rolls,
Dowlas and ſacking,
Printed linens and cottons,
Chintzes,
Printed muſlins,
Plain and flowered ditto,
Muſlin aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fine needle worked ditto,
Needle worked lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,
Black and white ſouſlee gauze ditto,
Black and white ſilk gauze ditto,
Kenting ditto,
Cambricks and lawns,
Black and white ſilk and ſouſlee gauze,
A variety of Chineſe and other ribbons,
Perſians, luſtrings and modes,
Sewing ſilk and twiſt,
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs,
Bandano and romal ditto,
Printed and check ditto,
Ladies' ſilk gloves and mits,
Silk ſtockings,
Cloth cloaks with ermine and gimp,
Ladies' faſhionable hats,
Mens', boys' and girls' ditto,
Dutch lace and edgings,
Black and white lace,
Silk, cotton and thread laces,
Tapes, garters and pins,
Mens' thread ſtockings,
Womens' ditto,
Scotch, taylors' and aſſorted threads,
Nonſopretty and quality binding,
Durants and tammies,
Shalloons and rattinets,
Calamancoes and everlaſtings,
Princes ſtuff,
Bombaſines and crapes,
Moreens and wildbores,
Caſſimers and ſagathees,
Ratteens and German ſerge,
Broadcloths and trimmings,
Printed and plain velverets,
Ditto jeans and jeanets,
Ditto beaver and fuſtian,
Pillow and pocket fuſtians,
Satinets and denims,
Marſeilles quiltings with and without borders,
Dutch rope and corded dimities,
Plain and corded white jeans,
Plain and ſtriped ſilk velvets,
Striped hollands and checks,
Bonnet paper,
Writing-paper,
Quills,
Ink-powder,
Pencils,
Ink-holders,
Wafers and ſealing-wax,
Playing cards,
Shaving boxes, &c.
Scrubbing, ſweeping and hearth bruſhes,
Ivory and horn combs,
Paper and tinſnuff-boxes,
Neſts of gilt trunks,
Cotton and wool cards,
Gunpowder and ſhot,
Bar-lead and brimſtone,
Glauber's ſalt,
Jeſuits bark,
Bottled porter in hampers,
Bottled beer in caſks,
Fig blue and indigo,
Durham muſtard,
Allſpice,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and pen knives,
Shoe, knee and ſtock buckles,
Plated ſpurs and buckles,
Watch chains, ſeals and keys,
Deſk locks and mounting,
Cheſt and cupboard locks,
Hinges and files,
Gimblets and augers,
Chiſels,
Carpenters' and lathing hammers,
Carpenters' and wood axes,
Carpenters' rules,
Ditto compaſſes,
Mariners' ſcales and dividers,
Trowels and drawing-knives,
Coopers' adzes and axes,
Handſaws and marking-irons,
Common and box ſad-irons,
Steelyards,
Fiſhing-hooks and Jews harps,
Womens' and taylors' thimbles,
Mens' and womens' ſtirrup-irons,
Common and plated bridle bits,
Straining-irons,
Saddlers' tacks and awl blades,
Straining and diaper web,
Girth and ſurcingle web,
Womens' and mens' ſaddles and bridles,
Pewter diſhes, plates and baſons,
Ditto table and tea ſpoons,
Ditto tea and chamber pots,
Copper and tin coffee and tea kettles,
Japanned tea and coffee pots,
Pocket looking-glaſſes,
Shoes and boots,
Snuff in bottles,
Rum, ſugar and coffee,
Teas,
Tea-cups and ſaucers,
A variety of crockery ware,
Liverpool and French ſalt, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 31, 1787.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

POETRY.

On HEALTH.

"THE subject of my song is HEALTH,
A good superior far to wealth.
Can the young mind distrust its worth?
Consult the monarchs of the earth:
Imperial Czars, and Sultans, own
No gem so bright that decks their throne:
Each for this pearl his crown would quit,
And turn a rustic, or a cit.
Mark, tho' the blessing's lost with ease,
'Tis not recover'd when you please.
Say not that gruels shall avail,
For salutary gruels fail.
Say not Apollo's sons succeed,
Apollo's sons is Egypt's* reed.
How faithless the physician's skill,
How vain the penitential pill,
The marble monuments proclaim,
The humbler turf confirms the same!
Prevention is the better cure,
So says the proverb, and 'tis sure.
Would you extend your narrow span,
And make the most of life you can;
Would you when med'cines cannot save,
Descend with ease into the grave;
Calmly retire, like evening light,
And chearful bid the world good night:
Let temperance constantly preside,
Our best physician, friend and guide!
Would you to wisdom make pretence,
Proud to be thought a man of sense;
Let temp'rance (always friend to fame)
With steady hand direct your aim;
Or, like an archer in the dark,
Your random shaft will miss the mark:
For they who slight her golden rules,
In wisdom's volume stand for fools."

* *In allusion to* 2 *Kings, Ch.* xviii, 21.

FORMERLY by advertisement I requested all those that were indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the last time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promissary note, open account, or otherwise to come and pay the same.—Likewise, all those that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid by myself in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts settled (if possible) and that speedily, as I intend once more to cross the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up against my esta' after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the spot, or alive.—For in the course of thirty odd years that I have been in business too many accounts of this description have I seen.—There is on hand about a thousand pounds first cost of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Also, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Also some NEGROES that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with any of my servants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

LOTS for Sale.

To be sold in fee-simple, or let on ground-rent,

A NUMBER of LOTS equal to any in town, on King, Water and Union streets.—A plat of the ground may be seen and terms known at Messrs. PORTER and INGRAHAM's and D. and I. M'PHERSON's.——I will let the whole of these lots together, with a prospect of great advantage, to any person inclined to speculate.

V. PEERS.

May 3, 1787.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 11th of April, from the Rope-Walk owned by Mr. James Irvine, a handsome Mulatto man, named ANTHONY, the property of the Subscriber; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a very pleasing countenance, black hair which he sometimes wears cued; He had on and took with him a brown coat, white jacket, black breeches, white thread stockings, and shoes and buckles; he has also a silver watch and some gold.—It is probable that he may change his clothes.—He can read and I have no doubt but he has a pass.—As he has been brought up to the rope-making business, it is probable that he will attempt to hire himself to that business as a freeman.—I have reason to suppose that he was seduced away by a white woman.—Whoever takes up said servant and returns him to his master, shall receive TEN DOLLARS if taken in this County, if 40 miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if 60 miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if further the above reward.

DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

Gurden Chapin and *Company*,

Have for sale at their store on King-street (formerly occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE and Company) a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash or Country produce only, viz.

SUPERFINE and second broadcloths, casimers, sagathees, duroys, shalloons, tammies, durants, calamancoes, moreens, crape, prunella, flannels, printed and plain cotton velvets, black silk ditto, corduroys, royal ribs, satinets, denims, fustians, jeans, jeanets, Marseilles and mock quilting, silk quilts, Dutch cord and striped dimities, nankeens, bedticking, printed, check, silk, gauze, silk and cotton, kenting, and muslin handkerchiefs, shawls, striped holland, check, India and Turkey stripes, damask furniture, chintzes, calicoes, printed linens and cottons, Irish linens, Irish, Flanders and Russia sheetings, drilling, dowlas, brown holland, German and British osnaburgs, sacking, diaper and damask tablecloths, clouting diaper, cambricks, lawns, jacconet and book muslin, black and white gauze, satins, florentine, pelongs, modes, lustrings, sarsenets, persians, silk shags, timboured waistcoat patterns, purses, womens' silk and leather gloves and mits, mens' silk thread and leather ditto, mens' and womens' silk, cotton and thread hose, youths' thread ditto, silk, cotton and thread laces, womens' stays, ostrich feathers, fans, plain and figured ribbons, taste, black and white lace, thread edging, tapes and bobbins, a neat assortment of fashionable and common buttons, sewing silk, twist, buckram, ingrain silk and canvas, for marking, Scotch, stiching, coloured and osnaburgs thread, sewing twine, fishing, chalk and drum lines, traces, leading-lines and bed-cords, bibles, testaments, prayer and hymn books, paper, inkpowder, quills, sealing-wax, slates, pencils and pasteboards, hearth, sweeping, scrubbing, clothes, shoe, whitewash, paint, tooth, and comb brushes, fine and coarse hats, pewter assorted, mens' and womens' saddles and bridles, girths and surcingles, girth and straining web, saddle cloths and straps, an assortment of tin, glass, china, stone, and queen's ware, 10 by 12, 10 by 8, and 7 by 9, window glass, powder, shot, bar and sheet lead, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. brads, pump, scupper and hob nails, saddlers' tacks, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails, spikes of different sizes, HL hinges from 4 to 12 inches, butt, strap, HL, T, chest, desk, dovetail, and table hinges, stock, closet, chest, cupboard, drawer, desk, pad, bag, horse and gun locks, brass and iron knob locks, brass, knob and ring latches, thumb ditto, flat and round bolts, common and plated stirrup irons and bridle bits, broad, narrow and coopers' axes, ship, house and coopers' adzes, coopers' howels, compasses, crow irons, broad and narrow hoes, spades, shovels, scythes, sickles, hay-knives, firmers, socket, mortise and turners' chissels, gouges, plain irons, drawing knives, curriers' ditto, Turkey oil stones, carpenters' braces and collars, plains assorted, rules and iron squares, knives and forks, carving ditto, scissors, shears, rasors, cutteau, and pen knives, shoemakers' tools, brick and plastering trowels, screw and common augers, spike and nail gimblets, files and rasps, mill, whip, cut, pannel and wood saws, anvils, vices, sledges, hand, claw, riviting, stone and saddlers' hammers, wood, coffin and bedstead screws, screw and window pullies, sad-irons, frying-pans, coffee-mills, centre and taper bits, horse phleams, iron and brass chaffing-dishes, scale beams, pocket and large steelyards, candlesticks and snuffers, rat and mouse traps, curry combs and brushes, plated and steel spurs, shoe and knee buckles, guns and pistols, brass H butt, desk and table hinges, cloak pins, screw rings and knobs, desk mounting, dog collars, chimney hooks, brass cocks, spice mortars, waggon and door bells, wire, bed castors, curtain rings, scales and dividers, mathematical instruments, copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots, money scales and weights, wool cards, japanned waiters, quart and pint jacks, gilt and hair trunks, spectacles, looking glasses, castors, ivory, tortoishell and horn combs, Leiper's snuff, violin strings, mens' shoes and boots, youths' shoes, womens' calamanco and white satin ditto, calf-skins, boot legs, neats and soal leather, bar-iron, steel, castings, grindstones, Jamaica spirits, West-India and Continental rum, port and Fayal wines, muscovado and loaf sugar, bohea, souchong, green and hyson teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, ginger, cloves, mace, cinnamon, allum, brimstone, fig blue, indigo, mustard, Glocester and Cheshire cheese, &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria, June 7, 1787.

☞ They request all persons indebted to them, to make speedy payments; if not convenient to pay off the accounts immediately they are requested to give notes for their respective balances.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS FLEMING, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested according to law, that the amount of the just debts may be ascertained, and such part of the estate sold as will discharge them; and all those that are indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

BETTY FLEMING, Executrix.
GEORGE HUNTER, Executor.

Alexandria, June 1[illegible] 1787.

Now landing from on board the Elephant, Captain Crawford, and to be sold by

D. and *I. M'Pherson*,

The following articles, viz.

LONDON porter in casks of 10 dozen,
Earthen ware in crates and hogsheads,
Tin and copper ware in casks well assorted,
Hardware of various kinds,
Seine twine,
Bed-cords,
Leading-lines,
Window-glass 9 by 11 and 10 by 12,
A few pieces of Irish linens,
An elegant post-chaise with a complete set of harness.

They have also for sale,

Old sherry and Malaga wines,
Almonds,
Lemons,
Jar raisins,
Filberts, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most moderate terms, for cash or produce only.

Alexandria, June 7, 1787. ‡

By the President and Directors of the Potomack Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them, by the act, for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack River, all the shares in the company on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board, have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in the State of Virginia, at the Court-House in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Suter's Tavern, in George-Town, on the day following, being the 27th day of the month.

By order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

May 15, 1787.

On Monday the 2d of July next, will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder,

THE HOUSE and LOT on Prince-street, late the property of Sebastian Schiefs, The terms will be one-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remaining third in twelve months from the first of October next, when possession will be given.

All persons having claims on said Sebastian Schiefs, are desired to lodge them with the Subscribers, on or before the tenth of July next, as a dividend will then be made of the money in their hands.

JOSEPH CARY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
PHILIP MARSTELLER,
} Assignees.

Alexandria, May 31, 1787.

For Sale,

THE BRIG COMMERCE; she is a new vessel, has a flush deck, is a fast sailer, an excellent sea boat, well found, and has good accommodations for passengers; she is considered by the best judges to be a remarkable well built vessel.—If she is not sold in eight days, she will take 150 hogsheads on freight, for l'Orient, or Havre-de-Grace.—For further information inquire of

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, June 7, 1787.

I CONCEIVE it a duty incumbent on me, to inform the public, that they may not be deluded by appearances, that there is a bond of mine in circulation, which I some time since gave to a certain Mr. E. L. HALL, now living in Kentucky, for the conveyance of 500 acres of land.—It is true I did give my bond for the conveyance of that quantity of land, but it was in consideration of a sum of money which Mr. Hall has neglected to pay, to the amount of three hundred pounds now unpaid. If Mr. Hall or his assignees will discharge that obligation, then I will make a deed and not till that is done.

WILLIAM A. LEE.

Dumfries, June 5, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many to send mares to the General's Jacks, who are unable, or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that these Jacks, viz. ROYAL-GIFT and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of this season, which now suits best, at Five Pounds or Eight Barrels of Corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to send more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter.—The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Mount-Vernon, May 8, 1787.

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